

DANIELS CANYON—WASATCH COUNTY

It was not long after the first settlers of 1859 started to develop the land near the creeks coming into Provo Valley from nearby canyons, that herdsmen sought for close-by range for their livestock. Others explored the canyons for timber stands with which to build homes in Provo Valley and Utah Valley; so, just as the Provo Canyon road was built, *Daniels Canyon* was opened for this same purpose.

A man whose surname was Daniels lived close to the creek and trapped along it to the head of the canyon and it was from him that the canyon derived its name. Through the canyon, which was very narrow, with high, rugged sides, ran a stream of crystal clear water in the spring and early summer, which dwindled away to a small brook in the fall. The canyon sides were covered with grass, shrubs, mahogany, scrub oak and maple, also service berries, elderberries and choke cherries, and on toward the 8,000 feet summit, quaking aspens, and different species of pine grew in abundance.

At intervals, starting from the mouth of the canyon, other canyons break away east and west from Daniels Canyon. These provided fine summer pasture for cattle and sheep herds. As one starts into the canyon, *Noakes and Bromley Hollow* comes in from the west onto the bench-ground west of the creek, which was tilled in pioneer days.

As you go into the canyon proper *Boomer Canyon* comes in from the west. Boomer Bench, a high flat country breaks off into the canyon here. The *Dry Fork* comes in from the east; Parker Hollow comes in from the west. *Clegg Canyon*, named for a Mr. Clegg who had a sawmill there, comes in from the east. Next, Cummings Hollow, from the west, named for a family who operated a sawmill in that vicinity. Station Hollow comes in from the west, so named because of a station located there where riders who carried mail to Vernal could rest and change horses.

Center Canyon comes in from the east and was the location of another sawmill. Between this canyon and Dead Horse Flat, Cory Hanks, who was so cruelly maimed in a giant-cap explosion, had a little store and there he lived with his mother. Next *Turner Canyon* comes in from the west where Turners owned a sawmill. Then Rowe Hollow, which supposedly got its name because Indians and white men had a skirmish there. *Three Forks*, one canyon from the east, two from the west comes in next. Here John Turner had another sawmill; then comes *McQuire Canyon* from the east where Patrick McQuire built a sawmill.

Near the head of the canyon are small hollows—*Shingle Hollow* where the Alexanders ran a sawmill and Noakes made shingles. *Forman Hollow* where the Formans had a sawmill and Charles E. Thacker a shingle mill at the forks of the hollow. Small streams

GEORGE AND SOPHIA
CRAWFOOT NOAKES

George Noakes was born Sept. 4, 1811, at Sussex, England, a son of Thomas and Emma Inkpen. Married to Sophia Crawfoot January, 1848 at Nauvoo, Illinois. Sophia Crawfoot was born Feb. 11, 1818, daughter of Benjamin and Samantha Sackett Crawfoot.

George Noakes and his mother and father came to Utah in 1847. His father, Thomas, was one of Joseph Smith's bodyguards in Nauvoo.

George and his wife came to Charleston in 1859. According to the inscription on the pioneer monument at Charleston they and a William Manning were among the first settlers. He built a house near a spring down by Provo River and lived there a number of years and later built a house on Main Street about two blocks north of the pioneer monument.

He helped to buy a threshing machine

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and ran the horse power as long as he was able. He was a farmer, Indian War veteran. Was a High Priest, Ward teacher, bishop, superintendent of the Sunday School. He was well acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith.

They were the parents of eight children: George Washington, William Hubbard, Thomas Nephi, Emma Inkpen (Mrs. John Winterton), Mary Elizabeth, John Hubbard, David E., Robert Avery.

Noakes' Shingle Mill Hollow

Near the head of the canyon are small hollows—*Shingle Hollow* where the Alexanders ran a sawmill and Noakes made shingles. *Forman Hollow* where the Formans had a sawmill and Charles E. Thacker a shingle mill at the forks of the hollow. Small streams

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coursed down all of these hollows and canyons, emptying into Daniels Creek.

Noakes, George, 994, 1002, 1031, 1134
Noakes, Margaret, 1133
Noakes, Sophia Crawfoot, 1031

JOHN HUBBARD AND
MARGARET PRISCILLA
CASPER NOAKES

John Hubbard was born March 19, 1859 at Alpine, Utah, the son of George and Sophia Crawfoot Noakes. Married Margaret Priscilla Casper. She was born June 4, 1872, daughter of William Nephi Casper and Agnes McFarland.

He was an elder, ward teacher, constable, town marshal, road supervisor and a farmer.

Their children were: Mary June Jennie (Mrs. John J. Gordon), David Avery, Mable Sophia (Mrs. Fredrick Howarth), Gertrude Louisa (Mrs. Jesse Gordon), William Ruben, Wallace Nephi, Erving Arthur, Beatrice Verga, Vida Luella, Reva Agnes (Mrs. William Richardson), Margaret Myre (Mrs. Oren Anderson). 1031

forced many from their homes, put many hundreds of acres of choice lands under water and brought decline to the community.

For some years the industrial leaders of Utah and the nation had realized the value of a reservoir along Provo River. The growth of Utah's major industrial centers, including Salt Lake City and Provo, created a vast need for water storage and new hydro-electric projects.

Thus, in 1938 work began on a reservoir in the lower part of Wasatch County, known as the Deer Creek project. Three years were required to complete the dam, which held back the water that began to inundate Charleston.

Even though Charleston's landscape has changed considerably over the years, the people have not changed. As the waters began to rise behind the dam, many were forced to move their homes to other areas. However, those who remained have held fast to the fundamental virtues of courage and integrity that have played so great a part in shaping the lives of men.

As far as can be determined, the first two white men to camp in the area of Charleston were Charles Shelton and his brother-in-law, Alex Wilkins. They were surveyors from Provo, and came into the valley to lay out some of the property.

The first settlers to take up land claims in Charleston were George Noakes, William Manning and Mr. Manning's son, Freeman, who were all from Provo. They came in the spring of 1859 and put in a limited crop of grain, but lost the entire crop through frost. William Manning built a log house and corral on his land, which was Charleston's first permanent building. During the winter of 1859-60, Mr. Manning wintered some stock on his ranch.

Others were soon attracted to the Charleston area and began to take up land for homes and farms. Ephraim K. Hanks, an able assistant to President Brigham Young in the pioneer trek of 1847 brought his family to Charleston to settle. Mr. Hanks, noted as a scout and peace-maker among the Indians, was also instrumental in saving the Martin Handcart Company from starvation in the snows of Wyoming.

Early in 1860 John S. McAfee and his family arrived from Scotland and began settling some of the lands near Mr. Hanks. Others who claimed farm land in the Charleston area were John Ritchie, Nymphas C. Murdock, William Wright, Lewis Mecham, Enoch Richins, George W. Brown, John Brown and William Bagley.

The government opened up Charleston to homesteading in 1862 and the records show that John Eldrige was one of the first to receive homestead rights. He died before his homesteading time was completed, but his wife, Sina Eldrige completed the homestead. Others who took out homestead rights in Charleston included David Walker, George Noakes, George T. Giles, Joseph E. Taylor, Stanley Davis, Joseph Bagley, Finity Daybell, Emmanuel Richman, George Simmons, Esther Davies, Joseph Nelson, Isaac Brown, William Winterton, David Young, Eli



The North Mercantile Store in Charleston, one of the community's prosperous business firms for many years. It was closed down when the Deer Creek project inundated the area.

Those who settled Charleston were members of the Church, seeking freedom and an opportunity to worship according to the dictates of their consciences. Through the years, the L.D.S. Church has been the only religious group in Charleston, and has fostered peace and progress in the community.

David Walker, one of the early Charleston settlers, was the first presiding elder in the community, but served only a short time until he moved back to Salt Lake City. George Noakes was the next presiding elder, and served from about 1865 to 1866 when the settlement was disbanded during the Black Hawk War. Meetings were held in private homes up until that time.

When the people began resettling Charleston in 1867, Elder Noakes was again appointed presiding elder and served about a year. Elder John Watkins of Midway was then called to be presiding elder, and he traveled back and forth from Midway to conduct Church meetings. Since the first bridge over the Provo River between Charleston and Midway was not constructed until 1892, Elder Watkins often had to travel long distances until he could find a place to cross the river.

Elder Watkins directed the building of the first permanent chapel in Charleston in 1873, doing much of the building work himself. Counselors to Elder Watkins were George Powell and Enoch Richins. Later, Elder Powell moved away and Nymphus C. Murdock was called as first counselor. William Wright was first clerk in the Church and served for many years.



Prominent pioneers and descendants who gathered at the dedication of the "Old Fort Midway" monument in Midway, July 21, 1940. Standing, left to right, are Jane Hatch Turner, Alice White Vail O'Neil, Robert Ross, Henry T. Coleman, Simon Epperson, Eliza Faucett Hair. Seated are Elizabeth Coleman Epperson and Matilda Robey Springer. At the extreme left is William Alder and at the extreme right Emily Springer Coleman.

Epperson, Elenore Blood Watkins, Alice White O'Neil, Ordena Leslie Orrock, Fanny Manlove Schnietter, Mary Bardsley Tate, Amanda Smith Sulser, Jean Coleman Alder, Mary Alder Abplanalp, Mary Munz Huber, Margaret Shelton Kinsey, Elizabeth Coleman Epperson, Elizabeth Hasler Kennah, Eva Bunnell Van Wagoner, Catherine Bunnell Epperson, Mary Orgill Johnson, Lucy Smith Whittaker, Lucy Davis, Melvina Huffaker Wootton, Mary Jane Shelton Hair, Margaret Young Van Wagoner and Margaret A. Faucett Van Wagoner.

Those who have been captains of the camp include Mrs. Coleman, Jean Coleman Alder who served 16 years, Mary B. Tate, Mary Stevens, Ruby Provost, Nina Kohler, Vivian Probst, Shirley Chatwin, Elda Kohler and Merle Coleman Madsen.

As camps were organized in Heber and Midway by Mrs. Hayward and Mrs. Beer a group was also formed in Charleston. Ella M. Watson was named the first captain. Other officers included Marion Carlile, vice captain, and Elizabeth Brown, Loraine S. Wright, Annie Ritchie, Mona Daybell, Margaret Allen, Sarah Ann Wagstaff, Alice Thacker, Margaret Noakes and Sheila Winterton filling other positions. The first reorganization took place September 19, 1929 when Alice Thacker was sustained as captain. Other captains and the dates on which they were appointed included Maggie Allen, August 27, 1931; Mabel Winterton, August 17, 1933; Alice Thacker, September 19, 1935; Thresa Simmons, September 16, 1937; Agnes Winterton, July 13, 1939 and Vienna Edwards, 1941 to

1943; Florence Johnson, 1943-45; Alice Thacker, 1945-47; Loraine S. Wright, 1947-49; Gladys Winterton, 1949-51; Lucy J. B. Winterton, 1951-53 and May Jones, 1953-55.

The Monument honoring the early settlers of Charleston, erected by the Timpanogos Camp of the Daughters of the Pioneers, was dedicated by Patriarch William Daybell on Sept. 7, 1941. It is built on the southwest corner of the Charleston Town Lot. The rocks for the markers were gathered from the hill one-half mile south of where the marker stands. The building of the marker was accomplished by George Watkins of Midway and Frank Webster of Charleston, Utah. The inscription on the monument is as follows:

"In 1859 George Noakes and William Manning and families came to Provo Valley and settled near the Noakes Spring, where they built the first homes. Other settlers soon followed and a church and school house were erected. George Noakes became a leader among the settlers and won the friendship of the Indians. Many of the old land marks are now covered by the Deer Creek Reservoir. The kettle on top of marker was brought across the plains in 1847.

—Timpanogos Camp

Vienna Edwards, Captain; Carrie Webster, First Vice Captain; Geniel Winterton, Second Vice Captain and Thresa Simmons, Secretary, 1941-1942-1943.

Florence Johnson, Captain; Geniel Winterton, First Vice Captain; Vienna Edwards, Second Vice Captain and Pansy Carlile, Secretary, 1943-1944-1945.

Alice Thacker, Captain; Vienna Edwards, First Vice Captain; Thresa Simmons, Second Vice Captain, and Mary A. Casper, Secretary, 1945-1946-1947.

Loraine S. Wright, Captain; Mabel Turner, First Vice Captain; Malvina Price, Second Vice Captain, and Mary A. Casper, Secretary, 1947-1948-1949.

On February 17, 1949, meeting was held at the home of Daughter Maggie Casper honoring her at the time they were celebrating their Golden Wedding and a gift was presented to her. The Charleston Ward Chorus sang two songs, the members being: Maurine Carlson, Pearl Edwards, Elva Ritchie, Donna Carlson, Elaine Batty, Lucy Winterton and Grace Simmons.

Gladys Winterton, Captain; May Jones, First Vice Captain; Mima Thacker, Second Vice Captain; Mary A. Casper, Secretary, 1949-1950-1951.

Lucy J. B. Winterton, Captain; Florence Johnson, First Vice Captain; May Jones, Second Vice Captain; Mary A. Casper, Secretary, 1951-1952-1953.

May Jones, Captain; Florence Johnson, First Vice Captain; Lucy J. Winterton, Second Vice Captain; Geniel Winterton, Secretary, 1953-1954-1955.

During the time Agnes Winterton served as captain, the camp